

Goodwillie (D.H.)

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MEDICATED POWDERS TO THE UPPER
AIR-PASSAGES FOR THE RELIEF
OF CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

BY ✓

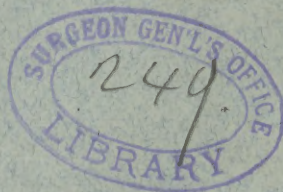
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(READ BEFORE THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY)

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THE APPLICATION BY INSUFFLATION OF MEDICATED POWDERS TO THE UPPER AIR-PASSAGES FOR THE RELIEF OF CATARRHAL CONDITIONS.*

By D. H. GOODWILLIE, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY.

TO the general practitioner the local treatment of catarrhal conditions of the upper air-passages too often becomes an irksome duty.

The reason no doubt lies in the fact that when such conditions excite attention there is no efficient means of local treatment. Chronic naso-pharyngeal catarrh, in the majority of cases, has its beginning in early life and comes under the observation of the general practitioner.

A rhinitis, neglected in childhood, with the accompanying hyperplasia, resulting in hypertrophies of the tissues, and followed by the consequent malformations of various kinds, preventing normal respiration and creating naso-pharyngeal trouble in adult life. Hence the importance of early treatment, and so claims the attention of the family physician.

He may not be able to treat all cases, particularly those of a chronic character, as well as an expert, but there is no doubt that with the proper attention early given, with some efficient means, both local and general, he will not only give much relief, but prevent trouble in adult life.

* Read before the State Medical Society at Albany, Feb. 9, 1882,

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But I cannot trespass on your time to give here the etiology of naso-pharyngeal catarrh, however interesting it may be, or to speak of general treatment.

My object at this time is to engage your attention to an efficient means of local treatment for general use.

I claim no originality in it, only to make the means a little more efficient to bring relief through your ministrations.

This local treatment consists in making application of finely triturated medicated powders by means of an improved insufflator.

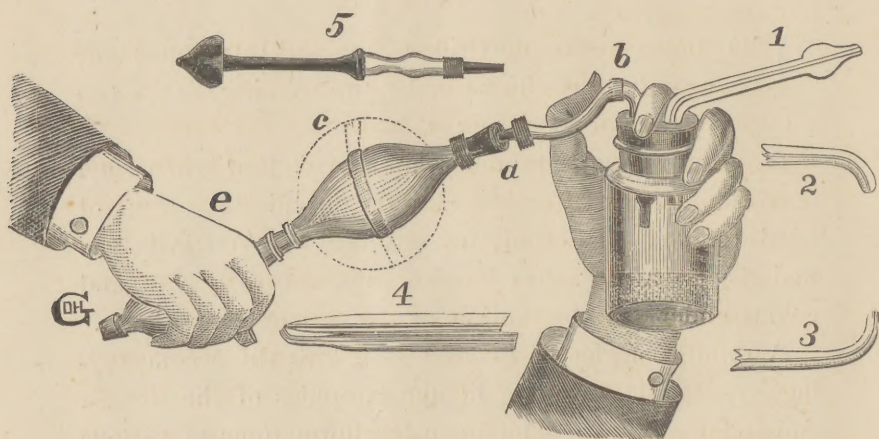


FIG. 1.

The insufflator, fig. 1, is in principle the same as the one brought to the attention of the profession some time since by Dr. A. H. Smith, of New York. Glass tubes being now substituted instead of hard rubber, with valves inside the bottle, so that it is closed when not in use.

It consists of a bottle—that can readily be held in the hand—which contains the medicated powder. Through the cork pass two thick glass tubes with valves inside the bottle, one of which (1) conveys the powder from the bottle and has an enlargement on its end to fit the vestibule of the

nostril. Two other tubes are also made use of to make application to the larynx (2) or posterior nares (3). The other tube (*b*) passes also through the cork and has a valve on the end within the bottle. The other end is attached by rubber tubing to the rubber balls that supply the air. The rubber balls are readily joined and disjoined to the bottle by a hard rubber attachment (*a*).

The air is supplied by two rubber balls (*e*, *c*) closely joined together with a valve between them. One ball (*e*) is worked in the hand, and forces the air into the other ball (*c*), which can be distended according to the amount of air-force required.

The calibre of the bottle and the glass tubes are suited to the capacity of the air-balls.

When an application is to be made, take the bottle in the hand, and with the thumb press firm on the rubber tube over the end of the glass air-tube (*b*), so as to close entirely the passage of any air into the bottle. Now force by the hand the air in the rubber ball (*e*) into the ball (*c*), and distend it according to the amount of air-force required. Before an application is made, the nasal cavity should be as thoroughly cleansed as possible, then the powder blown in. The first application will cause an increased secretion from the muciparous glands, and possibly excite a sneeze. Then the nose should be blown, after which the powder should again be effectually applied.

To make an effectual application to the nose, pharynx, and larynx, it may be done in the following manner.

Distend the air-ball (*c*) of the insufflator, then direct your patient to shut the mouth and exhale through the nose; the moment he ceases to exhale apply the nozzle of the tube into the nostril, then direct the patient to inhale; at the same instant make the insufflation, and the whole surface from the anterior nares to the larynx has an application of the powder.

If there is any stenosis in the nostrils, this cannot be so well accomplished, and it will become necessary to make the application post-nasal also, by using the proper tube (3).

When an application is to be made to the larynx only use the down tube (2).

In the same manner spray can be used if desired, but more force will be necessary (4).

The tube 5, fig. 1, is for inflating the deeper ear passages, and can also be used to blow mucus from the posterior nares when there is stenosis in the anterior nares.

IMPALPABLE MEDICATED POWDERS.

The success of local treatment lies in a great measure in the properly prepared therapeutic agents and their effectual application. An impalpable medicated powder will be found of great value for general use, more especially for the nasal cavity.

But very much of its therapeutic value lies in its proper trituration. Extremely minute division is absolutely necessary to obtain good results.

When proper trituration is attained the impalpable powder when blown into the air floats like smoke, or when blown into the air-passages it passes into every part.

The valuable gums employed in some of the powders cannot be effectually trituated in small quantities and retain their therapeutic value.

I have found that to do this properly it is much better to triturate it slowly in large quantities and at a cold temperature. This prevents frictional heat, which has a tendency to impair the therapeutic value of the gums especially.

The following powders have been found most useful for general use.

	NO. I.	gm.
℞	Benzoini,	3 i—4.
	Morphine muriat.,	gr. vi—0.35
	Bismuthi sub-nitrat.,	} āā 3 ss—15.
	Potassii nitrat.,	

Valuable for its sedative action. To be used in hyperæmic conditions with pain. In the beginning of an attack of rhinitis coat the mucus surface with it.

	NO II.	gm.
℞	Aluminis,	3 i—4.
	Acaciae,	} āā 3 iv—15.
	Bismuthi sub-nitrat.,	
	Potassii nitrat.,	

Useful where a strong astringent is indicated.

In case of hemorrhage from the nose, remove all the clot and immediately blow in this powder abundantly until the bleeding ceases.

	NO. III.	gm.
℞	Iodoformi,	} āā 3 i—4.
	Camphoræ,	
	Bismuthi sub-nitrat.,	} āā 3 iss—48.
	Potassii nitrat.,	

A good antiseptic.

To be used where the discharges are fetid, or where ulceration is present, or an excessive amount of granulations.

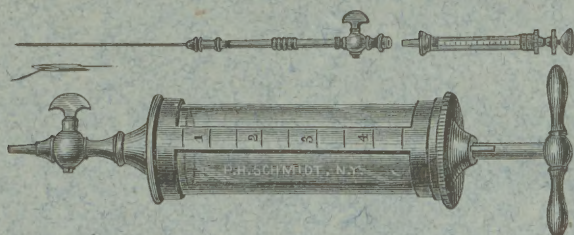
The camphor masks the odor of the iodoform.

These powders when impalpable and with the therapeutic integrity of the drugs preserved can be more effectually applied to the nasal passages than spray, and their good effect is certainly more prolonged.

For the general practitioner they are vastly more convenient than sprays.

The insufflators are made by P. H. Schmidt, of Broadway and 34th Street, New York, where also these powders can be obtained by the ounce. A set of three insufflators with nasal speculua and a tongue spatula can be had in a convenient portable case.

MUNDE'S PELVIC ASPIRATOR.



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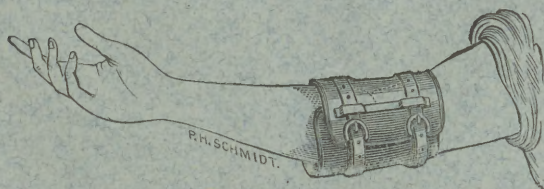
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Mrs. Schmidt will be in attendance to wait upon Lady Customers.



GOODWILLIE'S ELBOW PAD for Preventing the Hand
Getting into the Mouth in STAPHALORAPHY or THUMB-SUCKING.

